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Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute

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A Glance at the Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald makes the following interesting observations on the crisis. None should be deterred from a careful perusal because it is lengthy:

It is that caustic Scotch philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, calls "the horlogie of time," were wont to peal out the passage of one epoch into another, all men would know by its resonant clang that within the past week a great political transformation has taken place and that we have entered a new period in our national destinies. The horlogie of time, however, like the music of the spheres, is audible only to the four senses; few hear it, and most of us become apprised only at a late date of the change that has taken place. If I am in error in my reading of the signs of the times your better judgment will correct me and the event will right itself; but I am sure that I am not mistaken in affirming that the country has reached a crisis; that the political forces have, on the lines on which they have been moving, culminated, and that the two antagonistic political parties have attained a definite policy and a new point of departure.

Let me sketch the merest outline of the rival programmes which the respective sides have marked out for their guidance—programmes made up in secret conclave and in which, though a good deal is yet indeterminate, the cardinal points have been definitely agreed upon: as here presented:

And first as to the policy of the Radicals. It is bold, desperate and the fruit of desperation. Its first palpable manifestation was the restoration of Stanton. You have noticed the unexpected unanimity with which this was carried through. You have observed that the act was favored by the whole body of the wilful "conservative Republican" Senators; who not only acquiesced in the measure, but urged it in eloquent speeches. I shall not stop here to inquire into the cause of the change that has come over this class of Senators; it must be a cause unknown to the public, and wise men are not slow in attributing it to the use of the enormous patronage, pecuniary and personal, of the Secretary of War. Regarding this I shall have some revelations to make ere long; suffice it now to note that there is at length perfect unity and cohesion among the Radicals.

The Radical programme, first of all, makes Stanton the directing mind of the new dynasty. To him is assigned the role of the Danter of this revolutionary movement. It must be allowed he is not ill-suited to the part. He is a bold, bad man, unscrupulous, selfish, ambitious. The legislative chief is to be Ben. Wade. He will be put on the Presidential ticket for the second office, so as to make him President of the Senate. This compensates him for his defeat in Ohio, and secures his active co-operation in the Radical scheme. Stanton, Wade—the one the administrative; the other the legislative chief of the new regime.

The Presidential figure is—Grant! This is finally determined on. Grant is satisfactory enough to the Jacobins, for, first, his military reputation will help float them, and, secondly, he is not regarded as a dangerous man. They know well what the people who have all kinds of mistaken notions about Grant) do not—namely, that he is a man of a very easy, plastic temper. Stanton tried several times to kill him; but, not succeeding, he is content to control him, which he knows he can do through his superior force of will. Grant will go the full extent of the Radical policy. Not that he specially likes it, or would have desired it, but his facile will has completely given way. He did not, for instance, like the new Military Bill; he saw what a tremendous and crushing responsibility it would place on his shoulders, and he went to Congress the other day to see if he could not persuade members to ease on him. Failing, however, he just fell in with their plans. The capture of the great captor by the Radicals—the unconditional surrender of Grant—is justly regarded by them as a notable triumph. In this result they have been favored by an unlucky faux pas on the part of the President. It is beyond question true that Grant assured Mr. Johnson he would give him sufficient warning to enable him to place somebody else at the head of the War Department before Stanton could get possession. But by a maladroit inspiration Mr. Johnson resolved to install General McClelland in the office. Grant learned this privately. McClelland is Grant's especial enemy. The thing stung him to the quick. In this mood of mind he was worked upon by the temptations and entreaties of the Jacobins. The combination of influence was too much for him; he yielded, abandoned his position, and left Stanton free to entrench himself in the citadel of power. You see during the past few days the statement that Grant has been urging Stanton to resign—which is a most fitting story for the marines.

Such are to be the leading figures in the plot of the Radicals, who have determined on a desperate course with the view of securing themselves in power. This plan embraces, to begin with, the speedy reconstruction and immediate admission of the ten negro States. No black will be elected to either House of Congress in any one of these States on account of its ill-effect. With these votes they expect to hold the balance of power; so that reconstruction will be their first measure. But in addition their programme embraces a course of revolutionary legislation that may, considering the implacable temper of Mr. Johnson, prompt a second impeachment, in which case Stanton would be Premier immediately, and Ben. Wade President. In view of this possible result it was that the Senate unanimously

reinstated Stanton, and the Radical chiefs have acquiesced in Stanton's own purpose of maintaining his place in defiance of the President, hoping thus to urge on Mr. Johnson to action, which might lead to the same result before the election which they hope from the election itself. If, however, there be no such conjuncture of events as to make impeachment possible the Jacobins will limit themselves to moving with direct strides on their own line. They have resolved to carry their policy with a high hand. The country may look for decided, sudden, bold and startling measures and for united action on their part. If the Supreme Court dare to render any adverse decisions the court will, as they have avowed to me, be swept out of existence in an hour. The new military despotism bill pass the Senate as well as the House. And they will act in this spirit throughout.

With the sketch of the Radical programme, on the correctness of which you may rely with implicit faith, it may be worth while to glance at the antagonistic political elements these bold schemers have to encounter. Having shown this I shall set forth the programme and policy of the Democratic leaders. The elements of opposition may be enumerated as follows:

1. A large majority of the men of property.

2. Merchants hurt by protection.

3. Manufacturers destroyed by the Internal Revenue.

4. Workingmen, thrown out of employment everywhere and unable to get bread on account of general distress and high taxes.

5. The Irish and German elements, repelled by the summary and Sunday laws and the absolute repudiation by the Republicans of their rights as citizens of the United States.

6. The Catholic element, in antagonism to the individualism and prospective character of the Puritan spirit.

7. The legal profession generally, alarmed and wounded by the assault on the Supreme Court.

8. Conservative classes, disgusted by the general radical tendencies of legislation, repelled by negro-philia and damaged by the prostration of business and commerce.

9. An important part of the banking interest represented by Chase and his friends, who, offended by want of recognition, and fearing the destruction of their own interests, are secretly working against the Republicans, and who will, as I shall show, make a trade with the Democratic party.

10. The foreign interest and the influence of foreign governments and the men connected with them. This class will be in opposition on account of being deprived of the fruits of international commerce by the utter prostration of trade.

11. A class of calm, reflecting, conscientious men (mostly retired, from active pursuits) who see in the events of the times the destruction of individual freedom and the substitution of military despotism for republican government.

12. The womanhood of the country, outraged by the grant of suffrage to the negroes while it is denied to the refined cultured members of their own sex.

Such are the forces at war with the Jacobin plan of perpetuating its power. They will be sufficient to destroy it (of this Radicals are themselves aware and hence their desperation) provided the Democrats are wise. And that they are not disposed to be foolish will, I think, be manifest when I reveal the course of action lately determined on.

The Democratic policy is already formed. The programme is simple and natural. It represents the highest phase of political philosophy, and has in it the elements of success strikingly manifest. Its first point is, no Presidential candidate till the last moment. Every element of opinion and every interest is to be at liberty to advocate its own nominee up to the fixed hour. All speculation as to possible candidates is for the present, therefore, futile and absurd. For the first time in party history the President is stricken out of the rubic of our politics as an unimportant figure. The men of real power are the Warwicks, the kingmakers who are to control the Democratic administration. These men have been designated in secret papal conclave by the Democratic cardinals. The nominee, whoever he may be, will be a man who accepts the arrangement already entered into. This arrangement looks to the organization and cohesion of all the elements of success. Let me enumerate some of these elements of power relied on to sustain the programme.

1. The financial men of Europe and America. (The nature of secret treaty will presently be shown.)

2. Commercial men who look to the restoration and extension of foreign trade.

3. Manufacturers who are alarmed by the apathy of government in regard to their interests.

4. Workingmen who want employment, relief from high prices and amelioration of their condition as proletaires.

5. The Irish and German masses, always attached to the Democratic party and now looking to it for the settlement of questions of importance to them.

6. The Catholics, long wedded to the Democratic party and alarmed by the progress of agrarianism in politics.

7. The regular army, which naturally adheres to the Democracy of the country, is per se Conservative, and presents in its subordinate officers many possible aspirants for the Presidency in opposition to the chief of the army who is designated as the candidate of the Republicans.

8. All national capitalists, who would be benefited by the immediate restoration of the South.

9. The influence of the women of the country, to whom negro suffrage and co-

cial equality are instinctively repulsive. To this add the influence of the relatives of the soldiers whose lives have been sacrificed in battle, but the fruit of whose heroic effort has been frittered away in years of experimental legislation.

It will probably be conceded that these are elements of power that adhere naturally to the Democratic party. It now remains to show another most potent force, which, though not naturally in affiliation, has been gained by alliance and contract. The last stroke is the most consummate piece of political strategy that has been seen this many a year. It is of the nature of an indissoluble union made between the repudiators and the bondholders. The repudiators, the Pendleton people, will go before the country promising plenty of paper money, no taxes and immunity from the existing financial obligations—legal tenders pay everything. But the bondholders have a written compact with the men who are to control the government that the obligations are to be paid in gold. This stroke will give the new Democratic administration the support of the financial classes of this country and enlist the co-operations of the Rothschilds and financial princes of Europe, between whom and the people of this country Belmont is to hold the key of the diplomatic relations. The terms of this secret compact embrace four clauses, viz:—Free speech in the popular canvass; the recognition of all national obligations and their redemption in the recognized currency of the financiers of Europe and America; postponement of the payment of the national obligations to an indefinite period, thus necessitating the raising only of the sum due for interest; the development of our material resources as a basis for the redemption of the debt of the country.

Let us look into some general considerations that will enter into the issue. The Republicans go into the canvass with their candidate irrevocably designated a year in advance, which has never failed to prove fatal to any party in this country. It further labors under the disadvantage of having its administrative and legislative chiefs nominated in the persons of Stanton and Wade, who are irrevocably committed to a financial policy which is unsatisfactory to the people, and which fails to attach to them the bondholders. On the other hand, the Democrats enter the canvass without any nomination of a candidate, and will thus be in position to take the chances of the moment in the selection of a standard bearer. They have the strength and cohesion which arise from a secret and indissoluble compact between the leaders representing the different sections and different interests who are to direct the affairs and policy of the Democratic administration, and whose representative the Presidential candidate will be when he is designated. In addition, they have reinforced themselves by the union of the bondholders in support of the policy on the terms of the compact heretofore given. Then they have the co-operation of all the elements of popular power I have already enumerated. And, finally, they will have the enthusiastic and united adhesion of the floating part of the population, which has always been sufficiently large to control elections in this country.

The development of this new scheme of the Democratic leaders will not be made until some event shall occur to manifest unmistakably the direction of public sentiment. It will be noticed that in all political revolutions in the United States there has been an indication or "sign" from some quarter accepted by the country as the key note of the popular temper. In 1840 it was Maine, then first called the "Star of the East." In 1866 it was again Maine. In 1867 Connecticut led off, and the result was instantaneously accepted as the key note. These political transformations are not to be attributed to any local change of sentiment; the election is simply the disclosure of the secret change, and it does not, therefore, necessarily attach to any particular State or action of the country. When the revolution has once taken place in the public mind the first election which occurs exhibits the fact.

This year all parties look to the result in New Hampshire as foretelling with unerring certainty the course of the Presidential canvass. If New Hampshire, for the first time since the election of Pierce, gives a Democratic majority, or if the Republican majority, steadily maintained during the past fifteen years, be greatly reduced, the handwriting will be seen on the wall so that the wayfaring man, though a fool, will be able to read. Wait for the tocsin from New Hampshire.

"Yuba Dam," of the Louisville Courier, says: I never knew a genuine Blue Grass lady to say no to a lover. They think it is a breach of hospitality to refuse to marry a body. It is a pleasant way they have of making a young man feel at ease in their society. No doubt they diffuse vast amount of transient happiness in this way, but like all happiness, it has its attendant bitters.

I knew a young lady of that locality, who, during the war, was solemnly engaged to fifty officers ranging from second lieutenants up to brigadiers. She had a mortgage on every federal shoulder-strap within twenty miles of her while General Gilmore commanded in that region. During Kirby Smith's short sojourn in Lexington, she agreed to marry all his single officers as soon as the war was over, besides a dozen or two good looking private soldiers. Just before the close of the war she cancelled these obligations by marrying a well-stocked farm and a pair of black whiskers that she has been engaged to all the time. She is still alive, in the enjoyment of good health, a member of the church, and expects to get to Heaven.

The Fracas in Charleston.

Brief mention was made in our last issue of an assault by a son of Dr. Mackey upon the reporter of the Charleston Mercury. The following account of the affair is copied from the News:

The convention yesterday had scarcely adjourned, before the hall was a scene of wild excitement, resulting from an assault by E. W. M. Mackey upon Roswell T. Logan, Esq., assistant editor of the Charleston Mercury.

As the events transpired in the presence of the writer of these paragraphs, we speak of what we know, and not from information of any other person.

Mr. Logan was in convention with the reporter of the News, relating the action of the convention on the report of the Finance Committee, and in the act of rolling up his papers, when Mackey approached and enquired: "Are you the writer of the article in the Charleston Mercury concerning my father?" Mr. Logan replied, "I am."

Then said Mackey, drawing back with a curse, "take that," and delivered a blow. Mr. Logan threw up his arm as a fence and struck back, and at the same moment was seized by one or two persons nearest to him. Mackey, being more powerful, although the attempt was also made to hold him by Mr. Whittemore and others, was not so easily restrained, and he succeeded in striking and kicking once or twice, but only one blow took effect, and that was upon the forehead of the assaulted party.

By this time—in less than a minute—delegates, white and black, were pitching frantically forward towards the reporter's table, and scene of affray, and in the presence of the crowd which followed Mr. Logan, held in the arms of F. M. Moses, Jr., (white), of Sumter, was forced down the hall, nearly to the middle, and against one of the windows. The excitement now became intense. Cries were heard "kill him"—"cut the villain's throat"—"throw him out of the window." "No! let him alone"—"the dignity of the convention is at stake"—"don't let him be hurt"—"keep back"—"keep back"—"order"—"hands off," &c. Mr. Moses meanwhile still clasped Mr. Logan, and declared that if "any man struck the reporter they would have to strike him," doing all that lay in his power to quell the now fairly aroused passions of the crowd. At this juncture, the president of the convention pushed his way through the crowd—it is said with a horse-whip in his hand, which was taken from him by some of the colored delegates, but the writer saw nothing of this)—and while Logan was thus surrounded by forty or fifty persons, standing on tables, chairs, and filling every space that could be occupied by a human body, Dr. Mackey opened "battery" on him, and as an old lady would say, gave him "a piece of his mind." He said that he did not hold him responsible for his abuse so much as the persons who employed him; that he was engaged in a mean, contemptible and dirty business, and that if any retribution was to be meted out, it belonged to those who paid him his salary to come there and defend the characters of members of the convention, &c., &c.

We do not of course pretend to give the exact language, but the above, strongly infused with adjectives and expletives, expresses the opinion of the ebullition of Dr. Mackey.

During this address, which occupied perhaps two minutes, the excitement within the bar among the members of the convention and without among the colored spectators, many of whom climbed over the bar, reached a dangerous pitch. Cries were heard of "throw him out of the window"—"cut his throat"—"kill him, it serves him right," and the most bitter and venomous threats, indicated a disposition to commit murder on the spot.

The behavior of Mr. Logan, thus surrounded, was most commendable. Calm, cool, and perfectly unquenchable, he held his tongue and waited for the excitement to subside. During this period, it is but just to say, the leaders of the convention of both races did all in their power to preserve order and prevent what was most feared—bloodshed. Among these may be mentioned C. C. Bowen, who, like Dr. Mackey, was the subject of description in the Mercury of yesterday; B. F. Whittemore, Dr. Newell, R. C. DeLarge, J. J. Wright, W. E. Johnson, W. J. Whipper, C. M. Wilder, T. Hurley, and others.

The counsel of these parties and their associates finally prevailed. It gradually stole over the minds of members that the "dignity of the convention" was at stake, and Mr. Logan was permitted to retire again to the vicinity of the reporter's table. Here, a policeman made his appearance. Mr. Logan requested his company to the office of the Mercury and protection from the mob.

At this point Dr. Mackey again came up, and hearing the request of the representative of the Mercury, said that he himself would accompany Mr. Logan from the hall, and afford him protection. B. F. Whittemore, Hurley, J. J. Wright, Randolph and others, likewise offered their escort, whereupon the parties left the hall.

There is no doubt that had not the temporizing measures of a few of the calmer and more sensible men in the convention prevailed, the affair would have resulted in a serious manner. Only the presence and counsel of delegates possessing the confidence of the outside throng prevented bloodshed. The threats made were loud and sanguinary, and a spark only would have ignited a spirit fire for any evil. Dr. Mackey, however, took occasion to say to a crowd outside that he did not hold Mr. Logan at all responsible for the publication, and in vituperative language charged it upon Mr. Rhett, the editor of the Mercury.

Mr. Logan has but a single bruise, and

that is on his forehead. The only wonder is that, under the circumstances, first of being assaulted by a much larger man than himself, and secondly of being threatened with still more severe punishment by an excited crowd, he escaped so well.

The above facts are written in the same fair and candid spirit that has prompted all the reports concerning the convention in this paper. They are the observations of an eye witness, and therefore—truth.

In the convention, on Wednesday, the annexed proceedings were had in reference to the Mercury:

T. J. Coghlan, of Sumter, offered a resolution, that the reporter of the Mercury be excluded from the floor and privileges of this house. The motion was carried, and Mr. Logan retired.

The President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to exclude the reporter of the Mercury from the floor of the house.

Affairs in this Military District.

The annexed letter from Col. A. J. Willard, in charge of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, presents a gratifying and satisfactory view of affairs in this Military District. It is addressed to Messrs. G. H. Benedict & Co., No. 31 Pine Street, New York, in response to inquiries made in regard to the condition of things in this State, and whether it was prudent and safe for capitalists to come here, and invest in real estate and securities. The letter bears date January 22, 1868, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Referring to your communication of the 4th instant, in which you state there are many persons who would gladly purchase and become permanent residents of this State, could they prudently do so; but the statements so frequently published in the daily press of outrages, on the part of both whites and blacks, have occasioned throughout the North a general belief that property and life are in constant jeopardy everywhere in the reconstructed States, and especially so in South Carolina, and in which you inquire as to the truth of these statements.

I have the honor to state that my acquaintance with the condition of South Carolina extends back to the commencement of the period of its occupation by our Army, although during that period I was absent a few months at the North. In regard to both North and South Carolina, since the first of July last, my chief sources of information are, the facts officially reported, and known at these headquarters. As to the general question of the security of life and property in the State of South Carolina, the best evidence that can be adduced is to be derived from the conduct of the people themselves. They move about the cities and country in the pursuit of business or pleasure without any marks of apprehension, and without any unusual precautions. There have been a few exceptions to the universal application of the statement, but I am not aware of any such exceptions at the present time. The cities are remarkably free from that description of violence that is regarded as most hostile to the security of life and property. The streets are considered safe at all hours, and people go about them with less apprehension than they would experience in traversing under the same circumstances the streets of any of the large Northern cities. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of crime committed within this State since the first year after its occupation. During 1865 the preponderance was on the side of outrages committed by whites against blacks. During 1866 the number of crimes committed by blacks against whites preponderated. During the last year the class of crimes that sprang in 1865 and 1866, out of the disturbed political relations of the country have decreased to such an extent that the military tribunals, which have usually adjudicated cases of that character, have had comparatively little to do.

The crimes and disorders occurring at present in the two States of North and South Carolina are such as the ordinary administration of justice can take care of. If the courts of the two States had the confidence of all classes, and the requisite material and means for the detection and punishment of offenders, the community would speedily be reduced to excellent order by these means alone.

In this connection it is perhaps interesting to you to know that from the first occupation of the State, the mildest means of preserving order have always been sufficient. As far as my information goes, and it is believed to be accurate, since the military occupation of these States the maintenance of order has not occasioned the expenditure of a single cartridge.

Capitalists would doubtless desire to know if there is any indication of a war of races in this section of the country. There never has been any indication of such a catastrophe in either of these States. The blacks as a people are universally admitted to be a peaceable, good natured and law abiding. No motive exists for such a collision, nor can anything short of class legislation and a partial administration of justice bring about such a result. Under the Governments that are in progress of formation, no such results need be feared. The feeling among all who are in a position to influence public action is satisfactory on this point. Some assume that the tendency of the general desire among the blacks for the possession of the land, is found sufficient for a division of race interest, but this apprehension will not sustain examination. The cry for land is not raised in Italy, France or England, where every rood of available soil is occupied and placed, as a general thing, beyond the reach of the laboring class; but in a sparsely settled country, where there is abundant means of gratifying it without injury to vested rights.

The immense tracts of wild land through-

out these States, on which the owners can-

not afford to pay taxes, are a conclusive answer to this fear. The desire for land is an indication that the blacks look to industry for support, and is a cry for the culture of domestic life in harmony with that for schools and education.

Reliance cannot be placed on the newspaper accounts of outrages floating through the country. The motive for such publication is mainly political, and the information is generally obtained from rumor or private sources, and is seldom verified by any means adopted by the Press to determine its correctness. I have no hesitation in saying that there exists no foundation in fact for the statements that the blacks are an insubordinate condition. Such statements ought to be regarded as misrepresentations, springing either from malicious tales or from malicious motives.

The talk of a war of races cannot find outside of their own breasts either the passions or the purposes that would prompt such a state of things. You may assure these people that the North, who desire to see homes in South Carolina, that they may rely on security and ample returns for all investments of a substantial and not merely speculative character in this State. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. WILLARD,

In charge of the Bureau of Civil Affairs.

The Convention Tax Bill.

As a matter of pecuniary interest to our readers, we subjoin the ordinance adopted by the Negro-Sovereign Convention to raise money to defray the expenses of that concern.

In the Convention, on Wednesday, the tax ordinance was taken up, read a third time and passed, as follows:

That there shall be assessed and collected by the Tax Collectors of the several Districts and Parishes in this State, in addition to the tax already levied, under General Orders No. 139, issued from Headquarters, Second Military District, by Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding said District, dated Charleston, December 3, 1867, the following taxes, which shall be collected by the persons and at the times and in the manner prescribed by all General Orders: On all real estate, seven and a half cents on every hundred dollars, excepting such lands as are exempted in Article I of said General Order. On articles manufactured for sale, barter or exchange, to-wit: the first day of January, 1868, and the first day of January, 1869, fifteen cents on every hundred dollars to be paid by the manufacturer. On baggages, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos on hand on the 1st day of January, 1868, except when held by dealers for purposes of sale, fifty cents on every hundred dollars. From the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter, or exchange, (the cotton taxed by the United States excepted) which any person shall make between the 1st day of January, 1868 and the 31st day of December, 1868, fifteen cents on every one hundred dollars. And the Tax Collectors, Sheriffs, or any other persons whose duty it may be to collect, or the Treasurer of the State, whose duty it is to receive, shall be liable upon their respective official bonds for neglecting or refusing to collect, safely keep, pay over, and disburse the same in conformity to the orders of this Convention.

That a sufficient amount of the sum thus realized, is hereby appropriated to refund to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, any sum or sums which may be advanced by the order of General Canby, or otherwise, for the payment of the per diem, mileage, or other expenses of this Convention, in bills received by the State.

That the faith and credit of the State are hereby pledged for the redemption of bills receivable of the State of South Carolina, issued in conformity to an Act of the General Assembly of said State, in December, 1865, and subsequently the Act of September, 1866, and also for the payment of the bond and other obligations of the State: *Provided*, That all obligations created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, and for maintaining a hostile Government to the laws and authorities of the United States are hereby declared to be null and void, and shall never be paid by any tax to be imposed upon the people of South Carolina.

That for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of this Convention—the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts—Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding the Second Military District, be requested to issue from time to time, as may be necessary, such orders upon the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the payment of such sums as may be authorized by this Convention, in such amounts as may be agreed upon between the President of the Convention and the General Commanding, to the officers and members of this body, their per diem and mileage, and for the current expenses of the same; and that the amount of tax, herein authorized to be levied, shall be placed in the Treasury of the State to reimburse said advance.

That if the taxes levied and assessed under this ordinance should be in excess of the whole expenses of this Convention, it shall be retained in the Treasury, subject to the future order of the Convention, or of the Legislature, which may meet in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution to be adopted by this Convention. Should there be any deficiency in the sum required to be raised by taxation under the ordinance, to reimburse the Treasury for its outlay, the first Legislature which shall assemble hereafter, shall make such further provision as may be necessary to raise funds for the purpose.